No One Else Has Access to the Records —An Instance in Which the Service Was Used to Trail a Naval Officer Who Was Accused of Improper Conduct

SHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Only President evelt, Secretary Loeb and Chief is know to what extent the Secret ice has been used for other than ial purposes. There is much specu-n over this matter by Senators and ntatives and some of them tell angely interesting stories, and yet they all requests to father them or in any way to become sponsors for statewhich should be of the utmost importance at this time. They know full well that the eyes of the country are then and that their constituents live to the charge of the President their attitude toward the Secret "has been of benefit only and ald be of benefit only to the criminal and furthermore that their tude was the outcome of a fear that he Congressmen themselves might be restigated by Secret Service men.

Only the President, Secretary Loeb and Chief Wilkie have access to the Secret vice records, the records which could tell of investigations for other than dal purposes. 'Of course all requests ine these records have met with s positive refusal and the refusals have accompanied by the declaration the Secret Service has never been used by the President or Chief Wilkie for other an official purposes, that is, for the

suggestion of to-day to the effect hat Congress could demand the proection of these records was met by the ent that the President would to produce them on the ground publicity concerning them would n the future defeat the aims of justice. time the White House statement is that "the President is fortifying himself sinst any action Congress may take ing the strictures in his message. What this fortifying process may or may not be is conjectural with many, and yet there are those who interpret it to n that the President may be led into step which would prove conclusively er than official purposes and in clear ion of the law.

To what extent even that admission bother the President is problematial in view of many acts during the last vears. Meantime Senators and ntatives responsible for recomnding the change in the Secret Service which Congress passed and ch the President approved and which now makes the basis for his attack ngress, remain quiescent. A numof these Senators and Representatell you that the Secret Service its have been used for all sorts of ing" work and that there has grown in the service a system of espionage smacks strongly of the black cabinet

On May 1, in the debate in the House the recommendation of the Approations Committee that the appropriafor the Secret Service for the fiscal ending June 30, 1902, be \$115,000, esentative Parsons of New York ed an amendment to make it \$125,000. hitherto under President Roosevelt, pite the testimony of Assistant Chief n of the Secret Service that the Deent had a surplus from the previous lyear of \$19,188. Parsons was beaten. came the debate on the provision the strict interpretation of the Secret rvice's work, which was passed by ngress and approved by President evelt and which he has now made the No person employed in the Secret Service der the appropriation for suppressing interfeiting and other crimes who is detailed, furloughed, granted leave of absence, dismissed or otherwise tempararily or finally separated from the service such division and is thereafter employed der any other branch of the public service shall be restored or paid compensation for rervice or expenses in the Secret Service division for two years after the termination

BABY'S ITCHING **BURNING ECZEMA**

Almost Drove Him into Convulsions -His Head and Face a Mass of Terrible Humor-Suffering was Dreadful-Is Permanently Cured.

DOCTOR PRESCRIBED CUTICURA REMEDIES

"When my son was only about a year old exzema began to break out on his face. It kept getting worse and we called in a doctor whose medicine only seemed to make it worse, until his head and face were a solid, raw sore. It was awful. He suffered dreadfully, and breamed until we thought he would go into convulsions, it would itch and burn to. We became so dissatisfied that we called in another doctor. He prescribed the Cuticura Remedies. The bady commenced to get better right was, although by this time the disease and a good start. I don't think we had more than three bottles of the literar Resolvent, together with the Soap and Cuticura Cintment. Sorap and Cuticura Cintment. Sorap several months before of the eczema were gone, the behind the ears, but the lemedies cured him compile had the prettiest head of a grow after his head composed to get better. He is now not wenty-four, and he has been armaently.

about the only soap I can use irritating the skin. Mrs. L. A. 1679 So. Washington Ave., Denver. 10., Dec. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.

Too much stress cannot be placed an the great value of Cuticura Scap, Discura Ointment and Cuticura Resol-vent Pills in antiseptic cleansing and other purposes which readily suggest themselves towomen, especially mothers, thus affording pure, sweet and eco-nomical treatment for inflammations, stehings, irritations and pains, as well as such sympathetic affections as anamia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, have become the world's favorites for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. Complete External and Instruct.

Complete External and Instruct Treatment for Perry Humor of Infanta, Children, and Adulta consists of Outleura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Justicura Cliatment (50c.), for in the form of Choccists Desied Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood, loid throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sode Props., Boston, Mass.

Or Madied Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases. G.S.Nicholas&Co. 41 & 43 Beaver Street

Imported Cigars of quality from the Independent Factories

of Havana in packings especially prepared for the Holidays.

PRICE LIST MAILED ON REQUEST

of his employment under such other branch of the Government

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee, replying to questions by Representative Parsons of New York, said:

If this provision prevails the people em ployed in the Secret Service will have their services limited to the object for which the service has been created. They will be permanent, and I will say here that the people employed in that service welcome this provision, because it tends to elevate and standardize the service and protects them from the unreasonable prejudice that exists throughout the country against the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. You will see from the testimony of Mr. Moran himself that he would be very glad to get rid of the matter of keeping me the rolls for the purpose of supplying re-quests of this kind (requests from other departments for Secret Service men), whether they deem the service necessary or not. Now if the service actually needs Secret Service men hereafter, this provision does not interfere with their obtaining them. They will have the same opportunity then that they have now. They have no right and cannot justify the practice which has ob-tained here for the last few years of maintaining a larger force than is necessary for he Secret Service work in the Treasury Department in order to supply men in other departments when their employment in other departments is deemed necessary.

other departments is deemed necessary.

Here is a direct conflict of statement between Moran, assistant chief of the Secret Service; Representative Tawney and the President, the President in his attack on Congress proclaiming that the measure which he approved "prevents the promotion of employees in the Secret Service, and this further discourages good effort." Speaking further of the measure which the President approved and which he now uses for the basis of his attack on Congress the President in his message said:

"It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only to the original classes. If deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end." Yet Representative Tawney declared on the floor of the House on May 1

end." Yet Representative Tawney de-clared on the floor of the House on May 1 that Moran was in full sympathy with the amendment which Congress passed and which President Roosevelt approved when he signed the sundry civil act. As folks begin to understand this affair they are also beginning to grin at the President.

The debate in the House over the Scoret.

The debate in the House over the Secret Service amendment, continuing on May 1, developed that \$245 was expended for secret service work done in the Navy Department, and it was on this testimony that it was admitted that the Secret Service men were used for other than official purposes. The facts are taken from the Congressional Record. Representative Bennet of New York having admitted the expenditure of \$245, the following debate ensued:

Mr. Tawney-Does the gentleman from New York know what the nature of that work was?

Mr. Tawney-Does the gentleman ap-Mr. Bennet-Absolutely. As long as the tlemen and charges against one that would warrant his dismissal from the service, and when the Secretary of the Navy has exhausted the ordinary sources inside the Department itself, I say it is the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to follow up that case and procure the evidence on

out of the service for the violation of the Mr. Clark of Missouri-I would like to

which to convict the officer and turn him

Mr. Bennet-I will yield to the gentleman from Missouri. Mr. Clark-What are courts-martial for? Mr. Bennet-To act after you get the svidence. That is what this \$245 is spent

Mr. Clark-Does the gentleman think he Government ought to be muleted in money to go around and hunt up the pri-vate conduct of these fellows?

Mr. Bennet-Not in many cases: but I submit to the gentleman from Missouri that there may occasionally occur situa-tions where the Government ought to do Mr. Clark-Now, I would like to ask the

gentleman another question solely for information for myself.

Mr. Bennet-Very well.
Mr. Clark-Does the gentleman believe

functionary of the Government. Mr. Bennet-How do I know?

Mr. Clark-They did not prevent hooting of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Smith of Iowa-There was a Secret Service man standing right by the side of President McKinley when he was shot,

Mr. Bennet-Yes; and yet the President Mr. Sherley of Kentucky-Will the gentleman from New York indicate what kind of private conduct by an officer of the overnment he considers should be invesigated by the Secret Service, and should of the army, men in the Departments, mem

bers of Congress, Senators, or what shall

Mr. Bennet-I think this navy case, the history of which some gentlemen here are

Mr. Bennet—Without telling any names, I am ready to state the facts. Here is a case where a naval officer of previous very high and irreproachable character, so far as the Department knew, was absent on leave. There came to the office of the acting Secretary of the Navy one day a

very estimable by if Washington who charged that gentleman with especial unbecoming an office and a centionan, to wit, that he had abdusted her daughter. The Secretary of the Savy exhausted the ordinary means within the navy of accertaining the whereabouts of that officer.

Mr. Smith of Iowa—Was not her daughter a married woman?

Mr. Smith of Iowa—Was not her daughter a married woman?
Mr. Bennet—That makes it worse.
Mr. Smith of Iowa.—I am trying to get all the facts; she was a married woman?
Mr. Bennet—Certainly; after the Secretary of the Navy had exhausted all the maneath is command be called in either one of two, I do not know which, Secret Service officers, who simply, after a lapse of a few days, reported to the Secretary of the Navy—

Mr. Smith-A few days of shadow Mr. Smith—A fee day of shad I suppose the gentleman means. Mr. Bennet—I de not. After days investigating, to find was, they reported that he place and there their commission case ended. The Secretary sent for the naval officer, and he was quently separated from the service. I tary of the Navy-or the head of any other department, for instance, the Secretary of War-has the right to do that.

Mr. Sherley—Then, whenever a charge s made against any officer, on leave or not on leave, that he has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, the Secretary of the Navy is warranted in the Secretary of the Navy is warranced in employing the Secret Service men to shadow that man in order to prove whether those charges are well founded or not? Mr. Bennet—Not at all: and I do not

Mr. Sherley-Then let us find out the gentleman's point.

Mr. Bennet-I stated that the Secretary of the Navy desired to locate the efficer and that he was unable through the officers of the Navy Department and through the

Mr. Sherley—The man was on leave? Mr. Bennet—Yes. Mr. Sherley—He had a right to be away?

Mr. Bennet—On leave, and he was charged with a serious and most grave crime. Mr. Sherley—But let us not confuse Mr. Bennet-That is a part of the issue.

Mr. Bennet-Yes. Mr. Sherley-And the gentleman thinks the Secretary of the Navy was warranted putting a Secret Service man on that man's

justified, but that it is his duty, an officer of the navy being charged with crime, whether on leave or on duty, to send for that officer, to start investigations, to court-martial him and if he was guilty to eparate him from the service.

Mr. Sherley-That does not necessarily involve and heretofore has not involved the use of a Secret Service man.

but it did in this case involve it and it has in

other cases involved it, and I think that when these rare cases arise-Sherley-Does the gentleman think that if the accusation was made against a member of Congress that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a

would be warranted in investigating his

Mr. Bennet-The gentlenam is of very high erudition and he knows of course— Mr. Sheriey—Well, let us dispense with Mr. Bennet-Very well; now, I will give

Mr. Sheriey—I am prepared to admit that anything that adduces a fact from the gentleman is warranted.

we all know, who are lawyers and have given any thought to the subject, that we are not Federal officers, that we are not State officers, that we are a component part of the Government. There is nobody We are the Congress of the United States and the judges of our own conduct. Mr. Sheriey-The gentleman may be aware of the fact that this Secret Service at one time was used for the purpose of looking into the personal conduct of a member of Congress notwithstanding the gentle-man seems to think that they are answerable

Mr. Bennet-The gentleman is not aware of anything of that kind. As far as the gentleman has investigated it has been

Mr. Sherley-But that was the fact. Mr. Bennet-The allegation was made, if the gentleman will permit, that that particular investigation was made, not by a member of the Secret Service, but by a police officer of the city of Washington, who, when it was ascertained that he had done that, was summarily dismissed from the pelice force. The gentleman from New York has heard that.

Service men to dig up the private scandals of men.

I do not mean to uphold the scandals but I do not believe this country has reached point where it needs that sort of super ision over men's conduct by Government and by Secret Service methods. That is the reason I am opposed to it. Let the Departments come out openly. They have been evading the plain spirit of the law Mr. Bennet—Very well.

Mr. Clark—Does the gentleman believe that the Secret Service men ever kept anybody from being shot?

Mr. Beanet—From being shot?

Mr. Clark—Yes; any President or any functionary of the Government. of that statute, and so they try to circum-scribe it by detailing, by dropping men from the rolls temporarily, in order that they may be picked up by other Departments, and they frankly confess that they keep on their rolls a greater number than the needs of their service require in order that they may be able to detail those men to other Departments. It is treating Congress and its laws with absolute contempt, and I desire to voice my protest against this attempt of the Department to determine what is necessary and legal rather than to let the lawmaking part of the Government make that determ tion. I hope the limitation will prevail.

bers of Congress, Senators, or what shall be the line?

Mr. Bennet—I shall not attempt to answer any such blanket question as that.

Mr. Sherley—Well, I will make it a little less of a blanket. Will the gnetleman indicate what private conduct of an officer or employee of the Government should be investigated at the instigation of the head of any Department of this Government?

Mr. Bennet—None whatever, except such as affect him in his public capacity.

Mr. Sherley—That is a stament that does not mean anything. What does the gentleman consider should be the class of conduct and who is to be the judge of whether it affects him in his public or private espacity? Does the gentleman think that heads of Departments should have the right to determine, and if they so determine that the private conduct of the individual affects him in his public capacity, shall they investigate the matter with Secret Service men?

Mr. Bennet—None whatever, except such as affect him in his public or private capacity? Does the gentleman think that heads of Departments should have the right to determine, and if they so determine that the private conduct of the individual affects him in his public capacity, shall they investigate the matter with Secret Service men?

Mr. Bennet—None whatever, except such as affect him in his public or apacity.

Mr. Sherley—That is a stament that does not mean anything. What does the gentleman think that heads of Departments should have the right to determine, and if they so determine that the private conduct of the individual affects him in his public capacity, shall they investigate the matter with Secret Service men? The amendment recommended by a

Gov. Magoon Starts for Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Gov. Magoon of Cuba left Washington this afternoon Mr. Sherley-What are the facts in that for Havana, via Florida. He is accom

As supplied to the

Emperor of Germany, King of England, Prince of Wales, King of Spain, etc.

PRESIDENT NOT YET REBUKED

NA TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1801

HOUSE EVIDENTLY WAITING TO HEAR FROM THE SENATE.

Its Select Committee Held a Meeting Yesterday, but No Agreement Was Reached as to What Should Be Done -Benial That the House Will Yield

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 .- Congress apparently intends to move with great deliberation in rebuking President Roosevelt for his insinuations contained in that part of his recent message dealing with the activities of the United States Secret Service. Up to date there have been no developments in the Senate, and the House committee appointed to draw up a resolution rebuking the President evidently is waiting for something to happen in the upper branch.

To-day the House committee held a meeting which lasted for several hours. Full consideration was given all the data bearing on the subject. While the committee considered the situation from every angle it is understood that no agreement was reached as to just what hould be done. Later Chairman Perkins visited the Senate chamber and had conferences with leaders in that body. Emphatic denial is given by members to reports that have been put in circulation that the House is getting "cold feet" and that chagrin is now expressed that cognizance was taken of the President's reference to Congress and the Secret Service. Another meeting of the select committee will be held to-morrow. By that time it is hoped that some word on the subject will have been received from

it will do anything at all has not bee it will do anything at all has not been determined. This does not mean that the temper of the Senate, aroused when its attention was first directed to the President's reference to Congress and the Secret Service, has subsided in any degree, but is due to circumstances that have developed since that time. Friends of the President have been saying to Senators, and perhaps they said the same thing, that the Senate had no quarrel with the President in connection with his Secret Service strictures, as he did not intend to reflect in any way upon the Senate. To back up assertions of this character it is being pointed out to Senators that the provision in the Sundry character it is being pointed out to Sentators that the provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill of this year curtailing the operations of the Secret Service, and which was the basis for the President's intimations that Congressmen were afraid of being investigated, was rejected by the Senate when the bill came from the House. It was reinserted in the bill afterward, however, by the Senate and House conferees and remained in the measure when it became a law.

To what extent Republican Senators have been impressed by these representations of Mr Roosevelt's unwillingness to have the language used in his message construed as a reflection on the Senate has not appeared, but it is not going be-

construed as a reflection on the Senate has not appeared, but it is not going beyond the fact to say that they regard the President's utterance concerning Congressmen, whether or not it was aimed at Senators, as unjust and indiscreet.

The disposition of some of the Senate leaders is to have the Senate adopt resolution for the supportment.

as providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the reflections cast upon the Congress by the President. Conferences held by these leaders to-day resulted in a request by them to Senator Burrows of Michigan to present such a resolution. Senator Burrows was exceedingly unwilling to take this step and at last accounts the action to be taken by the Senate had not been determined.

York has heard that.

Further on Mr. Sherley, speaking of the tracking of the naval officer by the Secret Service men, said:

Rut the location of the man was not a question with the Department to knew where that man was while on leave, but the location of the man by the Secret Service was really for the purpose of making charges against him in connection with some scandalous conduct of his. Now I deny that it is the business of the Secretary of War or any other Secretary to employ Secret Service men to dig up the private scandals cratic brethren that this would be a first rate disposition of the matter and would remove it entirely from a partisan aspect, because the resolution of investigation was introduced in the House by a Rewas introduced in the House by a Republican and it would be very appropriate and non-partisan to have a similar resolution introduced in the Senate by a Democrat. But the Democratic leaders were not so insistent on carrying out the virtual threat, they had made to the Republicans after the Republicans showed such a willingness to have their political opponents go ahead.

COAL LAND FRAUD CASES.

U. S. Supreme Court Reverses Lower Court and Defendants Must Stand Trial. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The Supreme Court to-day upon the appeal of the Government reversed the action of the Government reversed the action of the United States District Court in Colorado in quashing the indictments against F. W. Keitland and some twenty others for conspiracy to defraud the United States in the entry of vast tracts of coal lands in Colorado. These were known as the coal land fraud cases and three similar appeals by the Government are on the calendar for argument during the coming week. The Government has also pending an appeal from the same court quashing indictments against various citizens of Colorado for conspiracy to intimidate agents of the Department of Justice who were investigating the frauds after failing to convict for the murder of one of the agents.

The cases decided to-day hinged on the regulation of the land office requiring affidavit on final proof in entering the lands, which the court in Colorado held was without authority of law, and whether this decision was a construction of the statutes within the meaning of the law permitting the Government to appeal in criminal cases. On both of these points the trial court was reversed and the defendants must now plead to the indictments. United States District Court in Colorado

Burton Starts for Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who called Theodore E. Burton of Onio, who called at the White House to-day, left Wash-ington to-night for Cleveland to look after his interests in the race for the Senatorship to succeed Senator Foraker. Mr. Burton declared that he was going into the fight in earnest and in the expec-tation of winning.

Tillman Takes His Seat in the Senate. Washington, Dec. 14.-Senator Tillman of South Carolina was on the floor for the first time at this session when the Senate opened to-day. Senators crowded around his desk extending congratula-tions. He is much improved in health.



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HOUSE SUSTAINS CANNON. Decides That He Had a Right to Vote or

a Bill, Even After Roll Call. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Most of to-day's sion of the House of Representatives was devoted to the consideration of matters pertaining to the District of Columbia Among the bills passed were these: Imposing an annual license fee of \$100 upon dealers in cigarettes or cigarette papers, reducing the price of gas in the District from a dollar to 85 cents a thousand feet, from a dollar to 85 cents a thousand feet, repealing the law authorizing the Supreme Court of the District to fix the value of the plants of the District gas companies upon which they may issue securities, thus requiring them to come to Congress for a special act for every issue desired.

Fifteen Democrats joined the Republicans in voting to sustain the ruling of Speaker Cannon Saturday that he was entitled to vote on the bill giving Federal courts jurisdiction over certain cases involving treaty rights of aliens, even after the roll call had been had and a recapitulation made. The Chair was sustained by a vote of 170 to 117.

The House voted to take a holiday recess from December 19 to January 4

from December 19 to January 4

Nominations by the President.

to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate .: of the Assay Office at Salt Lake City. Utah, Joseph U. Eldredge, Jr., of Utah. War-To be a member of the Isthmian

Canal Commission, Lieut.-Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers. Justice—To be Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit of Hawaii, John A. Matthewman of Hawaii; to be Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit of Hawaii, J. Hardy of Hawait; to be Judge of the Cir-cuit Court of the Fourth Circuit of Hawaii, Charles F. Parsons of Hawaii; to be United States Attorney, Northern District of Florida, Fred C. Cubberly of Florida.

Navy Captains to be Rear Admirals— William P. Potter and Newton E. Mason; Commanders to be Captains—James H. Sears and John T. Newton—Liuetenant— Commanders to be Commanders, Patrick W. Hourigan and George W. Kline. Thirty-three Lieutenants were as Lieutenant-Commanders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The cruisers

Army and Navy Orders.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, Dec. 14.—These army orders were issued to-day:
First Lieut. William Colvin, Coast Artillery, to the 170th Company.
These officers detailed for general recruiting service. First Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry: First Lieut. James F. Walker. Coast Artillery: First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely. Third Field Artillery: Capt. Herbert B. Crosby. Third Field Artillery: Capt. Herbert B. Crosby. Fourteenth Cavalry: First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace. Coast Artillery: Capt. Heut. R. Taylor, Coast Artillery: First Lieut. Raiph D. Bates, Coast Artillery: First Lieut. Raiph D. Bates, Coast Artillery: Capt. Hugh D. Bates, Coast Artillery.
Col. Philip Harvey, Medical Corps, placed on retired list

These navy orders were issued:
Capt. W. E. Fox, when discharged from treatment at naval hospital. Mare faland, to home and three months leave granted.
Lieutenant-Commander R. Bennett, when discharged from treatment at naval hospital, New York, granted sick leave two months.
Ensign J. S. Dowell, Jr., to the Mayflower. Surgeon G. Rothganger, retired, transferred to retired list on December 10, to home.
Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brooks, from recruiting station, Cleveland, to the Franklin.

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TO PROBE PANAMA SCANDAL. Resolution Introduced in the House Calling for an Inquiry Into All the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Information is in the possession of promiment New York financiers tending to support the allegations that a part of the fund to the French Government for the Panama Canal property was paid to American citizens or to an American syndicate, according to a statement made here to-day by Representative Rainey of Illinois, who has introduced a resolution calling for a Congress inquiry into all the facts in

"I have received letters on this subject WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President from at least ten persons in New York city," said Mr. Rainey to-day. "At least three of them are men of prominence quested by my correspondents not to

in the financial world. I have been requested by my correspondents not to disclose their identity at this time."

Representative Rainey said further that he had been invited to New York to examine the evidence referred to.

"I shall go to New York during the holidays to look it over," said Mr. Rainey.

"There may be some interesting developments in this connection before many days have passed."

It is the purpose of Representative Rainey and Minority Leader Champ Clark to insist upon consideration of the Rainey resolution in the House. They take the position that so many conflicting statements have been made public as to who got the \$4,000,000 paid for the canai that the public is entitled to get at the facts. Mr. Rainey intends to make a thorough search of the records relating to the canal on file in Washington.

"The Government officials have been very good to me in this regard," he said. "At least two wagonloads of papers bearing on the question have been placed at my disposal. As far as I can I shall examine these documents between now and the time that Congress reassembles after the holidays."

The Rainey resolution of inquiry provides for the appointment of five members of the House, to be named by the Speaker,

West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Dakota, Washington and California have arrived at Panama; the battleships Georgia, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Wesconsin, Illinois, Kearsarge and Kentucky at Colombo; the gunboat Eagle at Port au Prince and the gunboat Castine at Philadelphia.

The oruiser Salem has sailed from Boston for Rockland, the supply ship Glacier from Auckland for Talcahuano, the battleship Maine from New York for Hampton Roads, the cruiser Birmingham from Boston for Rockport, the torpedo boats Macdonough, De Long, Tingey, Thornton and Wilkes from Charleston for Key West and the torpedo boat Rowan from San Diego for Mare

Billis Intreduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



in painless operations on teeth. If the man using the feelings, or unsympathetic, he will inflict pain where a gentle man would not. For this reason no man who is not gentle and sympathetic, as well as skillful, can hold place on my staff.

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Of course, skill is indispensable also.

EDWARD EVERETT CADY, D. D. S. 346 FULTON STREET.

Breeklyn. (15 years at this address.)

Privileges and Elections, to-day introduced a concurrent resolution providing for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 10. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator La Follette introduced a bill creating a public utility commission of

creating a public utility commission of three for the District of Columbia to regulate public service corporations. Senator Foraker of Ohio introduced bills conferring statehood on Arizona and New Mexico respectively as independent

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